

Same Success Called Possible

London Raid Helps Credibility of U.S. Effort

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT) — The successful attack by the British Special Air Services regiment on the Iranian Embassy in London supports to some extent the contention of U.S. officials that if the attempt to rescue the American hostages in Tehran had progressed beyond the preparatory stage, that assault, too, could have been successful.

There are similarities and dissimilarities between the two operations and U.S. and British analysts weighing the reports made available so far believe that there are more dissimilarities. Discussion with British sources indicated that they do not know, and do not expect to know, the full story of the U.S. effort in Iran.

The consensus was that highly trained forces, such as the SAS and the U.S. Blue Light force, given the benefit of surprise, can carry out operations that to civilians appear impossible.

The principal dissimilarity between the two operations is that the U.S. force had to take elaborate, secret preparations while the British followed a set routine.

Most Vulnerable Aircraft

The main U.S. staging area was a fleet in the Indian Ocean from which the attack forces flew to the middle of an inhospitable desert. The Americans used helicopters, which military men consider the aircraft most vulnerable to mechanical failure.

The British assembled without difficulty, in their own capital, close to the point of attack, which they had surrounded throughout the time they planned their operation. Moreover, in their planning, they obviously did not have to assume that the terrorists could count on the sympathy of the local population.

When NATO sources criticize the U.S. operation, which they are hesitant to do because they say that they do not know all the details, they emphasize that, in their opinion, the force of eight helicopters assigned to the operation was insufficient. They believe that 16 helicopters would have provided sufficient backup to compensate for mechanical failures and that the prospect of another eight aircraft being picked up by Iranian radar on entry was minimal.

The SAS faced no such problem in concentrating on the Iranian Embassy, which is the middle of a city. Nor did their operation suffer from inadequate resources. Analysts are close-mouthed about the number actually engaged, but it is probable that no more than a platoon was involved. In the U.S. table of organization a platoon would number 40 to 44 men.

Very Tough Bunch

No more than eight to 10 men carried out the assault on the embassy, sources said. But an American emphasized that the attacking group was drawn "from a very tough bunch, no tougher than ours, but tough."

The British, however, were prepared to back up the initial attack with an entire company of the SAS. If this proved ineffective, an entire battalion had been alerted.

The division of responsibilities within the mission follows that outlined by U.S. sources for the attack on the Tehran embassy. One group of soldiers had the mission of coping with the Arab terrorists who had held the embassy for five days. A second group was ordered to find and secure the 19 hostages.

The most effective weapons in the initial phase of the attack were grenades. Some were phosphorus

grenades, which produce a blinding flash and dense smoke that blinds and chokes an enemy. Others were grenades that explode with a deafening noise that has the effect of stunning a defender.

Inside in 40 Seconds

The first grenades were exploded on the roof of the embassy. The Arab terrorists apparently were immobilized because the soldiers then lowered themselves on ropes to the second floor of the building. Before entering they tossed in more gre-

nades and then crashed through the windows with submachine guns blazing. They were inside and carrying out their missions within 40 seconds of the first explosion.

In some respects, the attack differed from that planned by the Defense Department on the Tehran embassy.

One difference that the British did not have to worry about was noise that would attract attention. The force they had to deal with was far smaller and probably less well organized than the hundred or more

Iranian revolutionaries who were in the building today. Two were gunmen. Police said they were satisfied that no other bodies were in the building.

Iran's revolutionary government said it would ask for the extradition of the surviving gunman, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reported to be determined to refuse the request.

Officials said today that the rifles, machineguns and hand grenades used by the gunmen may have been smuggled into Britain in diplomatic pouches, which are exempt from customs checks. Investigators for Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad said there was a strong possibility that the gunmen used a contact at a London embassy to import their weapons.

Police refused to say whether specific embassies were being investigated. Three London newspapers said speculation centered on an Arab embassy.

Two hostages remained hospitalized. One, Akmed Dadgar, was reported in serious condition with gunshot wounds. The other, Charge d'Affaires Gholam-Ali Afroz, was said to be in satisfactory condition.

Survivor Held

Autopsies were being performed on the victims, and until results were known police would not confirm that the gunmen were killed by commando gunfire. Police also declined to comment on the identities of the gunmen.

The surviving gunman was held under special armed guard at a London police station. Home Secretary William Whitelaw told the House of Commons yesterday that the man would be "subject to the due processes of law in this country." Police sources said the man would be tried in Britain for murder and kidnapping.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

Iran's revolutionary government said it would ask for the extradition of the surviving gunman, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reported to be determined to refuse the request.

Officials said today that the rifles, machineguns and hand grenades used by the gunmen may have been smuggled into Britain in diplomatic pouches, which are exempt from customs checks. Investigators for Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad said there was a strong possibility that the gunmen used a contact at a London embassy to import their weapons.

Police refused to say whether specific embassies were being investigated. Three London newspapers said speculation centered on an Arab embassy.

Two hostages remained hospitalized. One, Akmed Dadgar, was reported in serious condition with gunshot wounds. The other, Charge d'Affaires Gholam-Ali Afroz, was said to be in satisfactory condition.

Survivor Held

Autopsies were being performed on the victims, and until results were known police would not confirm that the gunmen were killed by commando gunfire. Police also declined to comment on the identities of the gunmen.

The surviving gunman was held under special armed guard at a London police station. Home Secretary William Whitelaw told the House of Commons yesterday that the man would be "subject to the due processes of law in this country." Police sources said the man would be tried in Britain for murder and kidnapping.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.

One of the three British hostages, embassy handymen Ronald Morris, reported that gunmen opened fire with machine guns on Iranian hostages just as the commandos invaded.

When the gunman — who said they were members of the Arab ethnic minority in southern Iran — seized the embassy, they demanded the release of 91 Arab-Iranians imprisoned by the Iranian government, and autonomy for the Khuzestan region. The Tehran government refused to negotiate with the gunman, who later dropped their demand for the prisoners' release and requested safe exit from Britain.



The pope wears native headgear and carries a Mass shield and a staff after celebrating Mass in Nairobi yesterday.

Pope, in Kenya, Emphasizes Stand Against Birth Control, Polygamy

NAIROBI, May 7 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II told African Roman Catholics today that they must stand by the church's ban on birth control, sterilization and polygamy.

John Paul spelled out the church position at an outdoor Mass attended by about 300,000 people and in a talk with the bishops of Kenya, a nation especially sensitive to the issues because its population has risen 50 percent in the past decade.

"You have clearly insisted on the most fundamental human right, the right to life from the moment of conception," the pope told the bishops. "You have effectively reiterated the church's position on abortion, sterilization and contraception."

On polygamy — a controversial subject in Kenya, where the practice of taking more than one wife extends even to government officials — the pope said: "It is divine law proclaimed by Christ that gives rise to the Christian ideal of monogamous marriage."

John Paul touched on the same issues at an outdoor Mass in Nairobi's Uhuru (Freedom) Park. At the end of the 2½-hour service, a Mass warrior presented the pope with tribal gear. Half a million people had been expected at the Mass, but the turnout was dented by rain that drenched Nairobi during the night and turned its streets into rivers of muddy water.

Also today, John Paul conferred with President Daniel Arap Moi and praised the nation's history of peaceful democracy and racial equality. He said Mr. Moi was carrying out the promise of the late President Jomo Kenyatta in building a society in which black and white could live together despite a bitter colonial past.

The pope was to end his two-day stay in Kenya tomorrow morning, flying to Ghana on the fourth leg of his six-nation African tour.

Economic Stability Vital For Post-Tito Yugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1)

the Yugoslav nation," the executive said. "Otherwise we would not have gone in."

Meanwhile, however, the arrival today in Belgrade of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who is heading the Soviet delegation to Tito's funeral, underscores Moscow's interest in expanding its stake there, which in economic terms is considerable.

During the past decade, the Soviet Union has maintained its position as Yugoslavia's largest single trading partner. In 1979 the Russians accounted for 22 percent of Yugoslavia's exports and 14 percent of its imports.

The countries have long-standing cooperative ventures in such fields as mining. Since 1964, Yugoslavia also has maintained associate status in the Moscow-based Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which its Communist-country-only members regularly liken to the European Economic Community.

The Russians increasingly will be attempting to build on these relationships, Western officials said. "People looking for overt military ploys by the Soviets in Yugoslavia do not understand that their basic strategy probably will be to exploit national, ethnic differences and to quietly expand their trade and economic relations," said the U.S. expert.

Several large U.S. companies are considering investing in Yugoslavia. "We are definitely interested, particularly in the automotive scene, which is one of their fastest-growing

sectors," said a senior executive of Bendix Corp. The company already licenses its brake-systems technology for the Yugoslav automobile industry but, as the executive said, "We also are in the aerospace field, controls and fuel systems, so the possibilities are many."

General Motors, which for over a decade has been a 49-percent partner in a small Yugoslav foundry that makes castings for European-made GM cars, is considering Yugoslavia as a possible site for a new, motor-vehicle components plant, a GM spokesman said today. "We also are looking at Austria and France," he added.

Upbeat Factor

A major, upbeat factor in current thinking among U.S. and European corporate planners was Yugoslavia's eager willingness April 14 to initial a wide-ranging cooperative agreement with the EEC. It provides for the establishment of a virtual free-trade zone between the two areas, effective July 1. It also offers Yugoslavia access to the European Investment Bank with the right to borrow up to \$280 million over five years and extends social-security protection to the roughly 800,000 Yugoslav immigrant workers in the EEC, most of them in West Germany.

"Yugoslavia has always shied away from permanent links with the EEC. We think the new ties are significant, and we welcome them," said an EEC spokesman in Brussels yesterday, noting that Yugoslavia for nearly two decades has maintained an associate-type membership in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The immediate test of the new leadership will undoubtedly come over the handling of Yugoslavia's chronic inflation rate, which is expected to average more than 22 percent in 1980, according to Western analysts.

"They must get inflation down, which means getting really tight on interest rates — which for political reasons they have refused to do thus far," said one senior government analyst who recently returned from talks in Belgrade with top economic planners.

But the consensus of Western experts is that the Yugoslav economy is basically healthy. Its GNP growth is expected to slow somewhat to around 5 percent this year from 7-percent growth in 1979, while its foreign balance-of-payments deficit is expected to fall to around \$2.5 billion in 1980 from \$3.3 billion last year.

"The Yugoslav leaders still have a way to go in stabilizing the economy, which means getting GNP growth down to around 4 percent," said Stan Rudenko, a staff economist with Bankers Trust Co. in London. He added that he is only "cautiously optimistic."

Talks on Defense Effect

BRUSSELS, May 7 (AP) — Environmental and defense officials of the 15 NATO nations will meet in Munich Oct. 28 to 30 to discuss the effect of military activities on the environment in peacetime, it was announced today.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Senate Confirms Muskie Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI) — The Senate today overwhelmingly approved Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, as secretary of state. The vote of 94-2 came after a 12-1 morning recommendation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Committee members had commented that the rivalry between secretary Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski had damaged the ability of U.S. foreign policy to speak to the world's single voice. "I will do my best not to pitch a battle [with Mr. Brzezinski]," Muskie said, "but to assert the authority of the secretary of state."

He said it would be "useful and constructive" for him to be in Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when both are present in May 15 at ceremonies commemorating the 25th anniversary of U.S. neutrality. He pointed out such a meeting would be the first between U.S. and Soviet officials since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

290 Hurt in West German Rioting

BREMEN, West Germany, May 7 (Reuters) — A demonstration Monday here last night, marking the 25th anniversary of West membership in NATO, erupted into clashes in which more than 290 people and about 40 demonstrators were injured, police said. A statement today condemned the clashes as violence having nothing to do with the constitutional right to demonstrate.

Police said more than 6,000 leftists had gathered outside a soccer stadium where 1,100 army recruits swore allegiance to the state. One so badly burned by a Molotov cocktail lobbed into an army mini-bus five vehicles set ablaze; 17 persons were arrested.

South Africa Students Refuse to End Boycott

JOHANNESBURG, May 7 (UPI) — Thousands of Indian and mixed-race students today refused to end a 17-day-old school and white voters in a conservative stronghold went to the polls in a minority by-election.

Politicians said the outcome of the by-election, in a farming town between Johannesburg and Cape Town, could be critical to efforts to reduce apartheid because the previously safe seat was held by two extreme conservative parties.

Indian students in the Johannesburg area said they would remain in classrooms until Marais Steyn, minister of colored affairs, Coloreds in the Cape province said they would continue the boycott, they saw results from Mr. Steyn's promise to investigate their about inequities in education. The Indians and coloreds received, student basis, about one-fourth of the money allocated to whites.

4 Libyans in U.S. Defy Expulsion

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — With FBI agents massed outside diplomatic mission, four representatives of Libya said today they would defy the State Department's order to leave the United States because of their immunity from expulsion.

A day after the State Department's deadline for their departure, Libyans said they would stay indefinitely. They said they were not and therefore were immune from the department's decision to expel them as persons non grata; they demanded a trial to prove their innocence.

Swedish Labor Mediators Ready Wage

STOCKHOLM, May 7 (UPI) — An independent mediating team with government permission to increase its offer to unions, preparatory wage package today aimed at ending the worst labor conflict in history.

The Swedish Confederation of Labor and the Swedish Employers' Association, both studying the proposals, are expected to respond tomorrow. There was no indication of the specifics of the package to 85,000 idled workers in the private sector.

Talks between employers and unions in the public sector also has halted most public transport continued, with negotiations on wage and salary differentials between white- and blue-collar workers, while, drivers of oil tank trucks are still threatening to walk off their jobs, an action that would halt delivery of about 80 percent of the nation's gasoline and heating oil.

Killanin, Brezhnev Accord On Olympic Rites Report

MOSCOW, May 7 (UPI) — Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev agreed today to scale down the opening and closing ceremonies of the Moscow Olympics in a bid to prevent a wholesale boycott of the games, Soviet sources said.

In New York, meanwhile, NBC said today that it would not broadcast the Moscow Olympics. But the European Broadcasting Union announced in Geneva that NBC's decision would not affect its own plans to broadcast the Summer Games.

Lord Killanin said last month that he hoped to meet with Mr. Brezhnev and President Carter to work out a compromise to prevent the boycott. He arrived in Moscow today to announce the agreement, which was received by Mr. Brezhnev today.

The move to boycott the Olympic Games is being led by the United States. Mr. Carter announced in February that U.S. athletes would not participate in the Olympics unless Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. The Soviet Army moved into Afghanistan late last year.

Soviet sources said that the Olympic Committee president and Mr. Brezhnev agreed to eliminate national flags and national anthems during the opening and closing ceremonies, using instead the official Olympic banner.

In addition, the sources said, athletes at award ceremonies would not have to be represented by their nation's flag.

Decided in Lusanne

Other sources suggested that those points had already been decided at the IOC meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, last month, and that Mr. Brezhnev and Lord Killanin were discussing other matters.

The point of the scaled-down Olympic ceremonies is to separate the games from the nationalism represented by flags and anthems.

Tass said that Lord Killanin and Mr. Brezhnev today had "exchanged opinions on problems that have arisen in the international sports and Olympic movement."

Monique Beras, director of the IOC, and officials of the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee also attended the meeting, the news agency said.

Before NBC's announcement that it would not broadcast the Olympics, the network had already made it clear that only fear of jeopardizing its insurance prevented an official announcement of its decision last month when the U.S. Olympic Committee voiced not to accept Moscow's Olympic invitation.

The network said that it is covered for 90 percent of the \$70 million it spent on the Moscow Games.

Edgar Griffiths, chairman of parent company RCA, said that the network would pay \$15 million for the event.

EBU to Telecast Games

GENEVA, May 7 (AP) — Withdrawal of the NBC Olympic Games will not affect vision coverage for Western and the Mediterranean European Broadcasting Union today.

EBU spokesman Miel said that the union contract with the Swiss — paying \$3.95 million — is not being changed by NBC's withdrawal.

Olympic coverage will be able to all of Western Europe, North Africa, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, Mr. Type said.

Marine A

For Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

in Mariel on a chartered boat, a short message for her mother:

"Mommie, I came in pick up you and my sister only bring one of you. I come with me. Tell me come if I can come as pick up my sister. Write over and give it to the Angela."

Miss Suarez, a Miami school student, sent the Havana hotel isolated would be refugees. The back:

"Angela, your sister will go later. Here is a birth of your sister. Feb. We are fine. I am waiting. Your mother." Before leave, Miss Suarez's 17-year-old had to pay the \$3,000 for having education.

On Miss Suarez's boat charter fishing boat, the Americans were told to divide among themselves the money they had taken from the boat. They got one, and then they got other three.

Immigration and Nat. Service officers processed visas yesterday, including 600 from the 150-ship Dr. Daniel B. Espinoza, Miss Suarez's 17-year-old had to pay the \$3,000 for having education.

All but a few dozen aboard the Dr. Daniel B. Espinoza, Miss Suarez's 17-year-old had to pay the \$3,000 for having education.

Americans who charter they were not allow the 158 relatives they survive.

Got a nose for a bargain? Well, a phone call home can be a real deal if you call during these low-rate periods. (Rate period is determined by the time of the originating telephone.)

| LOWER RATE PERIODS | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Any Night* | All Day Sunday |
| Belgium | YES | YES |
| France | NO | NO |
| Ireland | YES | YES |
| Portugal | YES | YES |
| Spain | YES | YES |
| Switzerland | NO | NO |

*Check locality for exact hours

ON DIALED CALLS ONLY you'll get lower rates in England nights and all day Saturday and Sunday—in West Germany, nights from midnight until noon.

Pirate Atrocities on Vietnamese Reported To Be Unchecked by Thailand, Malaysia

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 7 (NYT) — Four thousand people still flee Vietnam each month in small boats, and they continue to be subjected to murder, rape and robbery in the Gulf of Siam, according to unpublished United Nations reports.

The accounts, obtained by The New York Times, disclose that one of every two craft that land in Malaysia, where most are believed to come ashore, has been attacked at sea by pirates, almost all of them Thai fishermen. Since the Malaysian coast is closest to the embarkation point in South Vietnam, it is likely that 2,000 refugees a month are assaulted.

Paul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has become so alarmed over what he calls indescribable acts of moral and physical degradation that he has appealed for help to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Waldheim, however, is known to be skeptical of the reports.

Aides from the UN refugee agency have also urged the United States to use its influence to persuade Thailand to crack down on the pirates. But U.S. officials say that Washington does not want to antagonize the Thais and has limited its response to supplying, through the high commissioner, a fast patrol boat to Thailand.

Independence Questions

Malaysia is reported to have rejected any assistance that it compromise its independence.

Some Western envoys have suggested that United States Navy helicopters patrol the waters to frighten off pirates. But officials from na-

tions in the region warn that this would raise political problems, again touching on their independence.

One person familiar with the problem and with Malaysian and Thai thinking believes that corruption, in the form of payoffs to local officials, accounts, at least in part, for the lack of zeal by Thailand and Malaysia in pursuing the pirates.

The problem has been neglected partly because of the widespread belief that "boat people" no longer cross the Gulf. At a UN conference in Geneva last July, Vietnam promised to stop forcing its people to leave, and the pledge has been largely kept; the outflow has been reduced from 65,000 a month to 4,000. But people in southern Viet-

Morocco Assails

Russia on Rebels

KUWAIT, May 7 (UPI) —

Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta today criticized the Soviet Union for helping the Polisario guerrillas fighting against Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara.

"We deplore such a stand by the Soviet Union, which is providing those who attack us with sophisticated weapons," Mr. Boucetta told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam. "We are incapable of entering into war with the Soviet Union to prevent such help, but we will try to stop Soviet arms supplies (to the Polisario) by various methods," he said.

Despite the condemnation, the foreign minister added, Morocco will not abrogate its economic agreements with Moscow.

nam, dissatisfied with the regime, continue to put crew members in underpowered boats typically crammed with 75 men, women and children.

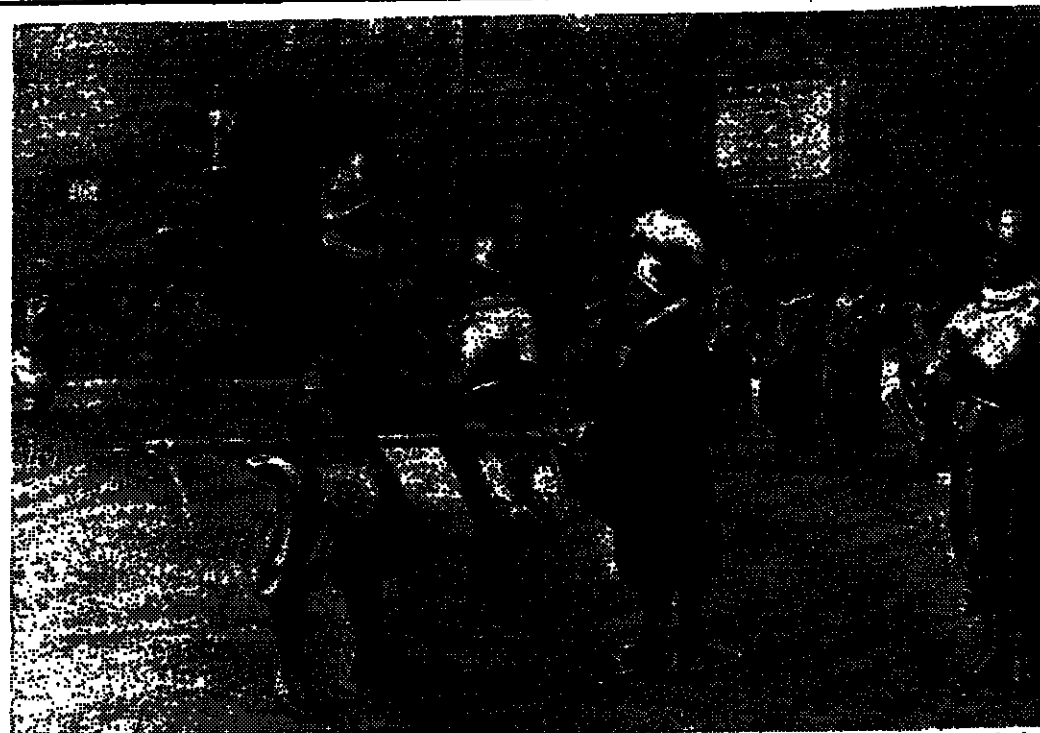
According to the unpublished reports, they are easy prey for the fishermen who operate off the southern tip of Vietnam and the northeast coast of Malaysia. A document describes a recent incident in which 56 of the 73 persons aboard one boat were murdered, or drowned. The pirates engaged in a prolonged chase, boarded their victims' craft, then rammed it and sank it. Those aboard were raped, mutilated, murdered or drowned; one woman was disemboweled. The survivors were left to fend for themselves on the open sea.

Other accounts describe the raping and killing of a 12-year-old, the severing of women's fingers to take their rings, and the raping to unconsciousness of three women, aged 16, 21 and 25.

A survey by the refugee agency of 200 incidents concludes that most of the fishermen-pirates are in their 20s and 30s and are armed with anything from shotguns to AK-47 automatic rifles.

A Western envoy has written that the atrocity reports "have generated much hand-wringing but little effective action." In a speech that recalls the U.S. Navy's 19th century fight against Barbary pirates, he suggests that Navy helicopters patrol the area and employ fast patrol boats, combined with Thai and Malaysian vessels, to drive out the marauders. There is no sign, however, that any of the three nations are ready to undertake so ambitious a plan.

At a meeting in Manila last month, legal experts from 16 Asian nations voiced their "deep concern at the dramatic increase and scale" of piracy in the Gulf of Siam.



SPECIAL VATICAN SERVICE — Joseph Lischer takes an oath to serve and protect Pope John Paul II and becomes a Swiss Guard at a centuries-old ceremony in a Vatican courtyard. The swearing-in rites were held on the 453rd anniversary of a memorable battle, when only 42 of 189 Swiss Guards survived an attack by troops of the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V.

Peking Takes to Denying Unsettling Reports

Rumor Is as Good as Fact to China's Foes

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, May 7 (WP) — If you haven't heard already, China's most influential leader, Deng Xiaoping, narrowly escaped assassination recently when an enraged general, passed over for chief of staff, fired a pistol at the deputy premier.

Or perhaps you were unaware

that many Chinese have organized a movement to restore the alliance with the Soviet Union.

These are some of the alarming tales that have swept the Chinese capital this spring. The mix of rumor, black information and conjecture has sometimes obscured the circle almost as much as the dust storms that blot out much of the skyline. Puzzled diplomats and Chinese, who have had good luck in the last year with carefully planted rumors coming true, wonder where this wild stuff is coming from.

Many stories, such as Mr. Deng's near-assassination and the Sino-Soviet alliance, can be traced back to Peking's most mischievous adversaries, Taiwan and the Soviet Union. But that does not help much the unease felt by Chinese who hear the reports, for they are accustomed to small kernels of truth in the underground stories they hear.

Do you think there is something to it? asked a sophisticated Chinese official with genuine concern when the report of the Deng confrontation reached him via wire service reports from Taiwan. Chinese governments used to ignore such reports as meaningless enemy propaganda, but this government needs foreign help and foreign confidence, and its official Foreign Ministry spokesman this time forthrightly labeled the assassination report "sheer nonsense."

The Taiwan story was the latest triumph of what Taiwan calls its Peking-watchers, a group of analysts of mainland affairs who pick up mainland gossip, attach a few facts to it and occasionally offer it to Western news agencies. This report, in Taiwan's English-language China News, used to good advantage the recent absence from public view of Politburo member Xu Shiyun, a tough old general who was transferred recently from his post as Canton military region commander.

The story said that Gen. Xu angrily accused Mr. Deng, an old ally, of ingratitude for not making him army chief of staff. When Mr. Deng retorted with a characteristic flippancy, according to the story, Gen. Xu pulled out a gun and fired the shot, which hit a Deng bodyguard. The bodyguard, the story goes, fired back and wounded Gen. Xu seriously.

This report, which was carried on the front page of Hong Kong's leading English-language newspaper, the South China Morning Post, coincided with appearance of the "League for China's Renewal," a

mysterious group with a list of addresses for foreign correspondents in Peking. The group mailed pamphlets in Peking, denouncing what it termed "American imperialism" and calling for immediate Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

The pamphlet finished off with an attack on Mr. Deng, calling him a traitor to "the interests of the Chinese people" by having aligned with the Americans. The source of the pamphlets was less clear than that of the assassination report, but most Peking observers blamed Moscow because the language and the approach seemed so close to that of a Soviet radio station that attempted recently to pose as the voice of Chinese dissidents.

With nerves frayed, however, China's information chiefs took the unusual step of publicly denying, in special front-page advertisements in Hong Kong newspapers, reports of a speech by Politburo member Chen Yun that had appeared in friendly Hong Kong publications. Mr. Chen is purported to have vaguely suggested that it might be time for direct criticism of Mao, who remains officially revered here despite the political tumult he caused in his last years as party chairman. The Chinese news agency, in the advertisements, called the speech text "a complete fabrication."

This week, the rumor storm seemed to have abated a bit, and the mysterious Gen. Xu appeared, apparently healthy, at a May Day celebration in Nanjing. A sense of humor had returned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. When a mischievous U.S. diplomat asked a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a party just what Gen. Xu was doing in Nanjing, not his usual place of assignment, the Chinese official responded, with a grin: "He's recovering from his wounds."

Ignorance, Negligence Cited

Rise in World Malaria In Part to U.S. Traveler

By Paul Grimes

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT) — Malaria, believed three decades ago to be on the way to extinction by insecticides, is increasing rapidly again. By taking relatively simple precautions, travelers can avoid it, but authoritative studies have shown that many travelers, travel agents and tour operators are not aware of the danger or choose to ignore it.

Specialists are alarmed. Malaria warnings are being issued regularly by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Public Health Service, city health departments and a nonprofit organization called the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers.

Statistics show that malaria is rising not just in the underdeveloped tropical and subtropical countries whence it springs, but also in temperate modern cities such as New York.

According to research published in The New England Journal of Medicine, 4 million residents of the United States travel each year to areas where malaria is prevalent. These areas are South and Southeast Asia, Central Africa, Central America, northern South America and parts of the Caribbean. Estimates by the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service indicate that 800 to 900 of them brought malaria home with them last year; that is nearly four times the figure for 1973.

Principal Carrier

The resurgence of malaria in developing countries is attributed primarily to a growing resistance to insecticide by its principal carrier, the anopheles mosquito, plus a resistance of some strains of the malaria parasite to some drugs used against them. The growing incidence of malaria in the United States is attributed to the ignorance of many travelers about cause and prevention, and the presence of the disease in veterans of the Vietnam war, refugees from Indochina and immigrants from India.

In the United States, according to Dr. Myron Schultz of the Center for Disease Control, malaria has also been spread by blood transfusions from infected donors and by contaminated syringes used by drug addicts.

Parasitologists are alarmed particularly by what they call a casual attitude toward malaria. Among the cases they cite are the following: A California physician spent last December working in refugee camps in Thailand near the Cambodian border. Although he knew malaria was endemic in the area, he did not take any pills to prevent it. Eight days after his return, he developed a 104-degree fever. Eventually, doctors diagnosed the most dangerous form of malaria. Only a large exchange of blood kept him alive.

A 73-year-old woman was brought to the emergency room of New York hospital complaining of fever and drowsiness four days after her return from a two-week tour of Gambia, Liberia, the Ivory Coast and Senegal with 156 other Americans. She died four days later. Public health officials determined that

the tour group had been about malaria, but the woman apparently not taken the pills.

At least nine of the members of the Hare Kris who went on an annual pilgrimage to India came down with malaria. They toured run but, according to investigators, no anti-malaria pills were taken. There were no attempts by public health to get the sect to take pills before future pilgrimages.

Six members of two groups from New York and Rio de Janeiro last year had taken malaria pills, but none of the 70 had taken adequate pills, and one was fatal. ("If people tell them to take pills, Henri Auguste of the Haiti Tourist Bureau in N.Y. said, 'But we do not want to be in our tourist literature. Recent malaria occurrences are highly exaggerated.'")

A British newspaper went to Mombasa, Kenya, where malaria was diagnosed after he returned home, treated promptly and recovered. He was warned of the danger. According to the agent, he replied that he had a legal obligation to do so.

Malaria is different from other dangerous diseases. It can usually be prevented by taking pills at regular intervals, during and after exposure, and after exposure not prevented by vaccination. Unlike smallpox, typhoid fever and cholera, it does not spread from person to person, so the traveler need not isolate himself or herself.

Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. No laws require travelers to advise about malaria and to require measures.

Yet, in the words of Dr. Marcello, a Toronto physician who founded the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers, "Malaria is the most common disease and the one that should fear most some strains may be fatal."

EMERGENCY INVESTIGATIONS

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS WORLDWIDE

Executive Employment Bulletin

A weekly airmail bulletin transcribes verbatim from leading US & European newspapers & direct sources over 60 top international positions each week.

13-week subscriptions: 1st Class Mail UK £18.00 Airmail elsewhere £22.50.

Envelope marked "Confidential"

Send cheque with order to: Executive Employment Bulletin P.O. Box 169, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 3TF, UK.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GULF DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

The following are required for overseas projects, aged preferably under 35.

1. CHIEF ENGINEER.
2. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
3. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
4. CIVIL ENGINEER.
5. INSTRUMENTS ENGINEER.
6. PROCESS ENGINEER.
7. PIPING ENGINEER.
8. PLANNING ENGINEER.
9. COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER.
10. ARCHITECT.
11. QUANTITY SURVEYOR.
12. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.
13. FINANCIAL CONTROLLER.
14. ECONOMIST.
15. INTERNATIONAL LAWYER (COMMERCIAL).

It will be an advantage for candidates to have previous overseas experience and additional qualifications including languages. Good salaries will be paid to the right person for each category.

Apply in confidence with curriculum vitae to The Secretary, Gulf Development Co., Ltd., 128 Park Lane, London W1T 3AE.

LEASING MANAGER

(Based Paris)

World's largest services company is looking for a manager to establish the leasing department of its French subsidiary. The person we need must be experienced in all aspects of vehicles leasing techniques (cars and trucks). He should be fluent in English and French. The job is challenging and involves organizing and planning and the development of the activity. We offer excellent salary and benefit programs with significant professional growth opportunities.

For confidential consideration, send your application and salary requirements to N° 2440.

PIERRE MULOT PUBLICITE

69 Rue de Provence, 75009 Paris (France), who will forward.

SOUTH EAST ASIA

An important Oil Company engaged in all aspects of Oil, Gas and Petrochemical operations wish to appoint a

Technical Consultant

to their Insurance Department, initially for a period of three years but this may be extended by renewal of contracts.

The individual appointed will possess sound technical knowledge backed by a wealth of experience in the Oil/Gas Insurance industry and will be expected to advise on such aspects as may relate to the company's role as Off-shore Operator in Joint-Venture exploration.

Due to the nature of the appointment, it is essential that the selected applicant has a pleasant and outgoing personality and be capable of representing the Company in negotiations at all levels.

The salary envisaged is negotiable according to experience, but is designed to attract above average potential.

Normal fringe benefits associated with overseas appointments apply.

Initial contact which should include comprehensive Curriculum Vitae to date, should be made with:

IPS GROUP

Box N° 1002
IPS Advertising
6 Lloyd Avenue
London EC3

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL SALES/MARKETING

EXPERIENCE: Opening and serving markets worldwide through major clients, and importers, licenses and company owned sales organizations. Establishing, operating and controlling sales organizations.

PERSONAL DATA: 41, German citizen, over 10 years abroad, residing in Germany, will relocate. Good negotiator, organized, forward thinking.

LANGUAGES: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian.

GOALS: Sell sales/marketing executive consumer or industrial goods.

Write: Box 1406, International Herald Tribune, 6000 Franklin St. 43, 6000 Franklin St., Germany.

PROFESSIONAL GENERAL MANAGER

Italian, 44, presently Director General of an international company based in Rome. Excellent record of success in serving around 20 countries' results, C.V. including high-level consultancy for industry and government bodies in various countries. Interested in representative assignments. Box 919, Herald Tribune, Via Della Mercanzia 55, Roma, Italy.

GENERAL MANAGER

Spanish manufacturing subsidiary large international U.S. pharmaceutical corporation, 44, Italian, economic background, fluent English, Spanish, French and Italian. Excellent quality management, pharmaceutical company or chemical in Italy, preferably Milan area. Box 184, Herald Tribune, P.O. Box 184, Madrid 20, Spain.

Obituaries

Arthur Levitt, 24 Years N.Y. State Comptroller

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP) — Arthur Levitt, 79, who served 24 years as New York State comptroller before his retirement at the end of 1978, died of a heart attack yesterday.

A top Democratic Party vote getter, Mr. Levitt served longer than any other New York state comptroller. He joined the Lincoln Savings Bank in 1959 as a member of the board of trustees and began full-time work there after retirement from public office. He was a senior investment counselor at the time of his death.

Mr. Levitt's tenure in Albany spanned the period in which the Republican Party, led by the late Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, controlled all other top state offices. He won a reputation during service under four governors as a sharp critic of state and local government spending and financial practices.

Luis Parker Betenson
CIRCLEVILLE, Utah, May 7 (AP) — Luis Parker Betenson, 96, younger sister of cowboy outlaw Butch Cassidy, died Monday. Mrs. Betenson, 18 years younger than Butch Cassidy — born Robert LeRoy Parker — served as Platte County Democratic chairwoman for 28 years. In 1962, she was appointed by Gov. George Clyde to serve out an unexpired term as state senator from Platte County.

FBI Seeking a Computer Intruder At Exclusive Private N.Y. School

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP) — The FBI is seeking someone who apparently has used a classroom computer at Dalton, an exclusive private school here, to penetrate 21 Canadian computer systems.

The FBI knows only that someone apparently found a way to tap into the link between two communications networks — GTE Telenet Communications Corp., of Vienna, Va., and Bell Canada's Datapac — and used it to gain access to computer systems operated by 21 Canadian firms and universities.

The FBI said Telenet received complaints of unauthorized users and the FBI help from New York Telephone Co. The FBI said the phone company traced the intruder to Dalton, which has four computers used in classes on computer technology.

Among the Canadian systems violated, according to the FBI, were Bell Canada, Scott Hart & Associates, Canada Cement LaFarge, Cable Share Inc., and the universities of Toronto, Waterloo and Alberta. Beginning April 16, according to investigators, Dalton phone lines were allegedly used 42 times to gain unauthorized access.

A Canada Cement LaFarge spokesman said the computer intruder killed out about one-fifth of the information in that company's computer. "At this point," FBI spokesman Quentin Ertel said yesterday, "we don't know who we suspect or what the motive may have been. The offender could be prosecuted under a federal fraud-by-wire statute."

Air Force Reducing Use of Crash Foam

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI) — Putting foam on runways for aircraft emergency landings has no effect in saving lives or preventing fire or damage, the Air Force has concluded.

Starting July 1, foam will be used for crash landings only at seven bases handling C-5 transport planes, the Air Force announced.

Signal Bergesen

OSLO, May 7 (AP) — Signal Bergesen, 87, a major figure in international shipping for the last three decades, died yesterday at his home in Oslo. At the time of his death, his fleet, created after World War II, exceeded 5 million tons dead weight.

Hotel Conco La Fayette

3, place de la Porte des Minimes 75017 Paris. Tel. 751.12.70 - Telex 61.

By Sheridan Morley

IN THAT SENSE, "THE DRESSER" is tragedy, a long day's journey into night would-be knight, at the end of which we are left with a mixture of relief and sadness that the days of tacky Shakespearean provincial touring are over. The title character is immortally well played by Tom Courtenay as a waspish, intemperate scotch housewife manager, ventally too well aware that his task is not just to dress this Lear, but also to play his offstage Fool.

What
has two fish
tunaress
and drives
wild? Concor
Hotel for busi
who can't be
roast
LUXE

Hotel Concor
a Fayette. Pa
***** LUXE
place de la Porte des Ter
75017 Paris.
Tel. 754.12.70 - Telex 656 8

By Anna Quindlen

100



Dance in London

Varied Career

"He'd certainly get a laugh out of it," Miss Truman said with one of her own. "He used to call the White House the great white jail, and he might appreciate using it as a setting for a murder."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Carnival Grounds

He has set out his stage as a carnival grounds with a brass band as accompaniment and presents, in ramshackle manner, prototypes of some familiar entertainment styles.

* * *

By Noel Goodwin

Arts Agenda

* * *

31, av. George V - Paris 8°

ALLEN FOUNTAIN DISPLAY.
NEAREST DISPLAY.
• 12th & 14th September at 9.00 p.m.
100 meters from the Clubway, Tel: 499.34-32. from 9.00 to
10.00 p.m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|



NOORMANDIE, 116 bis, CHAMPS-ELYSEES
353 11 61 61 agences



PLACE BLANCHE
606 00 14/78 02 et Agences

FÊTE DE NUIT

FEU D'ARTIFICE

du Bassin de Neptune

samedis et dimanches 5-6 juil. 13-14 sept.

[illegible]

Ω
OMEGA

Left: Omega De Ville Quartz DD 591 0065. Stainless steel and 14 ct. gold. Miniaturized quartz movement, sapphire crystal. Right: Omega De Ville Quartz MD 591 0092. Gold plate, Miniaturized quartz movement, sapphire crystal. Both models registered.

Carter Defaults to Brezhnev

One more opportunity missed. Had President Carter responded to Marshal Tito's death with an immediate announcement that he would lead the U.S. delegation to the funeral, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's decision to attend despite his poor health would have appeared reactive and less significant. When there is a chance, with a totally benign gesture, to improve relations with a critically important country that is just beginning an extremely difficult transition, why pass it up?

Despite President Carter's efforts to bury his 1976 campaign remarks about Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavs are now sure to resurrect them. He said: "I would never go to war, become militarily involved, in the internal affairs of another country unless our own security was directly threatened. And I don't believe that our security would be directly threatened if the Soviet Union went into Yugoslavia." No doubt the president now realizes that a Soviet presence on the Mediterranean and the borders of Italy would be a direct threat to the United States, but his failure to go to Belgrade will muddy the waters.

President Carter has apparently failed to understand the importance of Tito as the only leader to have successfully defied the Kremlin, and as a head of the nonaligned movement. As for symbolism, which sometimes generates reality, it would have served an eminently worthwhile purpose for the United States to have displayed solidarity with Yugoslavia at the highest level while more than 100,000 Soviet troops are ravaging

Afghanistan. It would even have been good politics, providing Mr. Carter with a chance to look presidential in the company of many of the world's leading statesmen.

Mr. Brezhnev, it seems, waited until Vice President Mondale was named to head the U.S. delegation before making his move. Naturally, all of the East European leaders fell into quick step behind him. For other world leaders, such as Hua Guo-feng of China, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Indira Gandhi of India, the right decision appears to have come as easily as a reflex. If Mr. Carter had the right reflexes, or knew the right stars by which to steer his foreign policy, he could have put Mr. Brezhnev in a bind and scored the victory that now goes to the Russians by default.

If President Carter chose to stay away because he is currently punishing the Soviet Union by denying them his company, that, too, was a mistake. It is especially at times of tension that high-level contacts should be encouraged; not necessarily to patch up détente, but to avoid misunderstandings, which are highly dangerous in a world of nuclear missiles and bombs. A certain amount of damage has been done, but the president should quickly clarify that he recognizes the importance of Yugoslavia, that the United States values its relationship with the Yugoslavs and that it will help them remain independent. Trade and technology should be high on the list of the areas in which the United States would offer assistance.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Terrorists in Embassies

As examples of skillful response to terrorism, the handling of the two seized embassies — one in Bogota, one in London — deserves applause. They were very different cases. In Bogota, the gunmen's challenge to the government turned out to be negotiable. In London, it was not. In both places, the authorities acted with restraint and great intelligence. In neither case does the outcome offer much encouragement to other terrorists to use this tactic again.

In Colombia, guerrillas were trying to force the government to release some of their comrades from jail. The government rightly refused — but it entered into continuous negotiation and offered useful compromises. It guaranteed prompt and fair trials for the prisoners, to be monitored by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. Inside the embassy, the hostage diplomats continued to practice their profession, steering the guerrillas toward peaceful settlement. The guerrillas, in response, proved to be serious in claiming that their primary concern was for the treatment of the people in jail.

A special word needs to be said about the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. At a crucial moment, it became the agent of a solution that otherwise might have failed. The commission has established its good faith and its competence in investigations in Nicaragua, Argentina and elsewhere. Here, once again, it demonstrated its value.

The London case was, from the beginning, less promising. The terrorists there wanted to

spring men who were imprisoned by another government — Iran's, whose embassy and diplomats they held at gunpoint. Both the gunmen in London and the prisoners in Iran were involved in the ethnic Arab separatist movement in southwest Iran. That movement is a major danger to the revolutionary regime in Tehran, which adamantly refused any negotiations. When the gunmen began shooting their hostages in cold blood, British commandos rushed the building. All of the remaining hostages survived the attack; all but one of the terrorists died in it. That does not provide much of an incentive for trying the embassy strategy again in London.

The episodes in Bogota and London may have been inspired by the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Throughout the past week the Tehran government has been shrieking continually at London that Britain alone was responsible, as host government, for the safety of the Iranian diplomats and their embassy. Now that the affair is over, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has coolly pointed out to Iran that, when it condones and applauds terrorists who occupy an embassy, and holds diplomats hostage in its own capital, it encourages other terrorists to try the same game elsewhere. If Iran wants to strengthen the tradition of diplomatic immunity, she said, there's one pretty obvious contribution it can make. Obvious to everyone, as it seems, but the Iranians.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Managua Go-Round

Congress is going round and round on legislation meant to help democratic forces in Nicaragua, in a dizzy display of circular reasoning.

Both the Senate and House have approved a long-promised \$75-million aid package, but a conference committee is needed to reconcile differences in language. What is normally a routine step, the appointment of conferees, seems destined to provoke yet another whirl in the House.

When it comes to Managua, some members of Congress can see only red. They argue that a Communist takeover in Nicaragua is inevitable, because Washington refused to hunker down with the bankrupt and corrupt Somoza dictatorship. Now, by deliberately stalling on aid for Nicaragua's private sector, they are, in effect, hastening the realization of their worst fears. Meanwhile, they shout "Aha!" and "We told you so!" and almost exult at every apparent reverse for Nicaragua's democrats.

The most recent such alarm was over the resignation of two leading non-Communists, Alfonso Robelo and Violetta Chamorro, from Managua's ruling junta. But the doom-

sayers ignore a corollary fact — that the junta has agreed to let the private sector fill the vacancies. And they overlook the private sector's campaign to commit the junta to free elections.

The political direction of Nicaragua is far from clear. Economic reality, for the moment, strengthens the private sector. An insolvent and war-stricken country needs foreign credits. The Soviet bloc is holding back on aid until the revolution's direction is more to its liking. The only significant help now comes from Nicaragua's Latin neighbors and Western Europe.

No amount of outside help can guarantee that democratic forces will prevail. But does the United States not wish to try to help them? If the revolutionary regime is forced to look only to the East for help, it will surely become that much easier to turn East also for ideology. The longer Congress dithers about honoring last fall's aid pledge, the more it demoralizes and, yes, betrays, the Nicaraguan democrats whose political lives and property are crucially at stake.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 8, 1905

NEW YORK — The Herald in an editorial comments on the strike that has been disrupting Chicago over the past week: "The disorders and outrages attending the teamsters' strike have attained proportions which render it necessary to bring law and order into our civilization." The weekly summary of American press opinion includes the opinion of The World that: "Chicago's civil war is the direct consequence of the city's bad government. The police are powerless to maintain order because they have never been taught to maintain order." The Times asserts: "Chicago is now reaping the penalty of putting a socialistic, municipal-ownership crank in the mayor's chair."

Fifty Years Ago
May 8, 1930

PARIS — Serge Eisenstein, Russian film director who created "Potemkin," predicted yesterday before departing for New York that the talkies will soon change into a new but kindred form of sound-film, the sonorous film. "That is to say," he explained, "the film that records the actual sounds of life with written conversations recorded only in moments of the action that absolutely demand them for the sense. The world does not yet know the power of such film-dramas. Only we who have been working in the experimental film studios know, and I am now going to Hollywood to produce the first American-made film of that nature."



Kennedy Calls for Initiative

By Edward M. Kennedy

sition or our prestige around the world.

We must have a reliable and credible foreign policy that is based on our interests and consistent with our values. It is time to think through a strategy that we can sustain, that our allies can understand and support, and that our adversaries will respect. We must establish a policy that gives them confidence in our ability to move ahead of events instead of constantly reacting to surprises.

At no time has it been so important to shape a national consensus

CANDIDATES '80

about the future of Soviet-American relations. We must recapture the strength and solidarity that rescued Europe during the postwar period, that broke the Berlin blockade, that created the Atlantic Alliance and that removed Soviet missiles from Cuba.

I proposed this year a new effort to re-establish the basis for a bipartisan security policy — a doubly bipartisan effort, between Democrats and Republicans, and within the Democratic Party, consisting of distinguished citizens from public and private life. I am pleased that many leaders of all political views have endorsed this proposal. It can bring a new coherence to our policy.

In the Middle East, I believe we must stand, as we have always stood with Israel, our surest ally, and end the kinds of pressures on Israel and flirtations with the PLO which jeopardize our good office's role and undermine the course of the bilateral peace negotiations which stem from the Camp David accords. We will continue to support the Egyptian people and recognize the real risks that President Sadat has taken in the pursuit of peace.

Military Strength

Our capacity to pursue these objectives depends in part on our military strength. We must never put in question our military deterrent or our capacity to defend ourselves or come to the aid of our allies. We must maintain a strong military force in the world as it exists.

But we also must establish a policy based on political as well as military strength. We must consult allies and friends, not dictate to them. We must negotiate multilateral approaches to our problems and opportunities. As George Kennan said, we must stop the administration.

Letters

Protest to Iran

Is there a valid reason why the nations of the world should not protest directly and forcefully the breach of an international law and the continued flaming of that law-breaking by Iran?

Not only would this be more logical than just backing the United States as an ally, but it may make Iran realize that it is not only trying to force the U.S. hand by illegal means, but also breaking an international law, meant to achieve diplomatic order in the world. All nations (and by this I also mean those belonging to the European Community) ought to emphasize that this action is a terrorist act which must be rectified if international law is to serve the world now and in the future.

The hostage-issue in Iran is not only a U.S. concern; it could set a precedent which would affect each nation, the embassy and personnel of which may be future victims.

Zurich.

MAX-PETER STUSSL

Europe-U.S. Split Over Arms Control

By Joseph Fitchett

LONDON — While both the United States and its European allies increasingly agree that Afghanistan opens a new strategic era, the East-West crisis has triggered conflicting reflexes in the Alliance — illustrated by contrasting attitudes on arms control.

Carter administration officials, while maintaining a public commitment to arms control, are saying semipublicly that it is time for the West to look at its own military rebuilding its defenses to deter Soviet expansionism. In contrast, European officials stress the need to try maintaining a dialogue with Moscow to prevent a new arms race.

"Arms control is dead," a former Carter official confided here at a recent seminar.

Answered a European strategist: "Arms control is dead, so we can only say, 'Long live arms control.'" European governments hope that disarmament proposals can be used to keep Moscow talking — and preserve détente in Europe.

Exploit

To exploit this, Soviet diplomacy has launched a new concept — "military détente." Soviet spokesmen are telling Europeans that they should move beyond political détente to disarmament in Europe — in effect, a wedge between Europe and its traditional protector, the United States. This Soviet campaign deepens the potential confusion about disarmament in the Alliance.

Pinpointing the problem, Henry Kissinger this week told Time magazine: "In the nuclear age, we cannot be without a dialogue with Moscow. . . . [But] the Alliance as a whole is divided as to what its common position ought to be, so the danger is that talks will either become purely atmospheric and thereby rarely what the Soviets have done in Afghanistan or deepen the confrontation."

European diplomats often argue that a dialogue with Moscow has a political value in itself, but there are important nuances within Europe on the disarmament issue. France, for example, is proceeding to improve its nuclear deterrent and refusing to join nuclear disarmament talks until its own modernization is complete. Britain and West Germany are continuing to bolster their forces while maintaining a dual-track approach coupling rearmament with a strongly expressed interest in disarmament. In Europe, fear of nuclear war, which would be devastating in this densely populated region, pushes people to cling to the U.S. defensive umbrella and simultaneously seek ways of reducing the direct nuclear threat to Europe. This political mood makes the disarmament theme indispensable in Europe.

The U.S.-European split on disarmament is ironic.

Whereas European governments traditionally are skeptical of arms control, the Carter administration was enthusiastic about disarmament initiatives. Today most U.S.

proposals are abandoned or the water while European governments are backing a French proposal for European disarmament.

European governments and U.S. disarmament pressure 1960s and 1970s while France other European countries are developing their own postwar plans: now these governments are discovering the charms of arms control — just as the U.S. policy establishment becomes chafed with it.

U.S. analysts argue that the United States exploited the SALT process to try achieving nuclear parity over the United States. U.S. view, the Soviet leadership never accepted the elegant premise that arms control were only the concessions broad design to achieve a military restraint by both sides.

Typical of the U.S. mood, rising criticism of NATO arms-control proposal: to try some or all of NATO's plan to deploy SS-20 missiles. "If threat to Western Europe is the SS-20, it's all the other short-range nuclear missiles clear capable aircraft which has started deploying in Europe — and the figure prominently in NATO's strategy," another U.S. analyst said.

Mainstream U.S. strategy even talking about reinitiating anti-ballistic missile (ABM) (expediently rebranded missiles defenses). ABM were banned in the first in Soviet arms control treaty or was that both sides sh their own missiles impr that both sides remained to an enemy counter-strategy of mutually assured destruction which was a formula in the heyday of arms c

A Fig Leaf

European strategists, cite three reasons for disarmament. In Europe, political constituencies parties, church groups — ded to disarmament. Arm offers defense savings to for Europe's cash-strapped programs. Credible arm posture often enables a government to sell its del gram to parliament an opinion.

U.S. analyst comes mistake to try using dis proposals as a fig leaf to reality of Western defense the face of Soviet buildup.

In other words, Presides originally a strong disarm porter, now finds that he manuever to a tougher p contrast, most European skeptical of both arms co Soviet intentions, find that lical environment post toward disarmament and d

©1980, International Herald

Democrats for Reagan

By James Reston

He is a very competent, very able New York public relations man.

"They're parking around now and trying to get the Liberal Party line in New York for Anderson. Now Anderson has one of the most conservative voting records. He is against labor. He has a voting record that would make the liberals turn over in their grave."

"I point out to you," Strauss said, "that you have to imagine the position of those liberal Jews when they learn that not on one occasion, but in 1961, in 1963 and 1965, Anderson proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States to call for the United States to be a 'Christian nation.' And as late as in the 1970s, Anderson introduced a vote for prayer in public schools. That kind of thing."

"But the bottom line on all this," Strauss said, "is that Carey is setting the stage not for a Carey presidential nomination, but for an Anderson victory, but by the things he is doing, without meaning to do it, he is setting the stage for a Reagan election. That's what the Democrats in New York ought to understand."

"You can quote me on any or all of this," Strauss insisted. "Anderson will get some temporary help from Carey. But it's a disruptive thing and an ill-conceived thing. I don't mean to be petty or mean in this campaign. Nobody in the Democratic Party benefits from this — not Carter or Kennedy or Fritz [Mondale]. Nobody but Reagan."

"One other thing: I have been around for a long time," Strauss said. "I have helped put this Democratic Party together again when the Hughes Carey mentality was tearing it up. Carey thinks he's going to be the beneficiary of all this; but the beneficiary, if we go on the way we are going in the Democratic Party, is obviously going to be Gov. Reagan."

This is reported here to illustrate the divisions, even among Democrats, over the Democratic Party. Nobor Republican establishment cited Carter more several quently than the liberal m the Democratic Party, su thur Schlesinger Jr., or fo dersecretary of State Ge or the former chairman of at Foreign Relations C William Fulbright, or the U.S. Foreign Service Kennan of Princeton.

Even Carter's nominee tary of state, Sen. Edmund D-Maine, like Cyrus Vance doubts about Carter's for cy. When Vance, perhaps said he would resign at t Carter's four years in office indicated to the presiden was available to Vance's if they could agree on a detente and accommodate the Russians in the 1980s.

But the Democratic Pa deeply divided not only at it should do in this new (the 1980s, but who shoul Carey's open attack on merely the latest evidenc split among the leaders w with Carter.

There is no way that anybody else can deny the tion to Carter for another leaders of the party are e divided about nominating, or even Vice President who will certainly not coc any conspiracy against C if they fight out all their down onto the floor of Square Garden in New Y August, in the process the ly to achieve precisely a wish to avoid a nominy tion of Ronald Reagan.

©1980, The New York Ti

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney
Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairman

Lee W. Huestner
Mort Rosenblum
William R. Holden
Robert E. McCabe
Walter N. Wells
Stephen Klaidman

Associate Publ
Director of Fin
Director of Circ
Director of Adve

179118, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel 75 12 45 Telex 612718 Herald Paris Cedex 06
In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$250 yearly
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11104
©1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Competition Period No 24 21.

Why Morgan may be the international bank you need

Member, FDIC



Officers in Morgan's International Banking Division meet regularly. Shown in New York are, from left, Philippe Coppe, Brussels; Fabian von Hef, head of the bank's Continental Europe offices; Philippe Cathala, Paris; Hans Heun, Zurich; Paul Saurel, Madrid; Peter von Elten, Frankfurt.

When you do business internationally, financial problems are more complex. You need a bank that combines broad resources with depth of experience, a bank with short lines of communication and the quick response of a unified team.

Experienced international bankers

To meet this need, consider The Morgan Bank. Morgan offices in the world's key financial centers—in the U.S., Europe, the Middle East, South America, the Far East—are staffed by bankers with an unusually high degree

of international experience and expertise.

Market-by-market know-how

These bankers are in frequent contact, by phone and in person, with all our offices. Many have served at several Morgan locations and know intimately the economies, industries, and financial markets of different countries. They also know where in the bank to find the special knowledge and skills your problem calls for.

This means that any Morgan officer can quickly draw on the right combination of talents and experience for just about any financial

service you may require—whatever your country or currency or corporate objective.

The corporate bank

Morgan is an unusual bank, compact and mobile, serving most of the world's largest corporations and a great many smaller ones, too. We could be the unusual bank you need.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., 10015. Offices in key financial centers around the world.

The Morgan Bank

For Candidate Reagan, the Future Is Both Now and Yesterday

First of three articles.
By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON (WP) — He speaks to the future in phrases of the past. He believes, as he once told a class at his alma mater, that "we must learn from yesterday to have a better tomorrow."

He quotes from Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Mark Twain and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and sees Soviet expansion much the same way Roosevelt saw Nazi aggression. At 69, Ronald Wilson Reagan, a cultural Democrat, has become the last hope of Republican conservatives to capture the White House.

He sees a complicated world in starkly simple terms. "For many years now, you and I have been shushed like children and told there are no simple answers to complex problems that are beyond our comprehension," he has said. "Well, the truth is that there are simple answers — just not easy answers."

He celebrates traditional values, and his vision of America is constructed of textbook images frozen in time. In a 1978 speech, he said: "At the heart of our [Republican] message should be five simple, familiar words. No big economic theories. No sermons of political philosophy. Just five short words: Family, work, neighborhood, freedom, peace."

That foundation has helped Mr. Reagan hold fast to his convictions as the world around him has changed. And in 1980, his rhetoric of a "new

The world has changed from one in which U.S. power and resources are dispersed, but he still sees the U.S. role in World War II terms.

coalition of shared values," in which he links opposition to abortion, support of school prayer and the assertion that inflation threatens the structure of the family, has taken hold with the blue-collar, ethnic voters of the East and Middle West.

The Reagan gospel has changed little since he began speaking for General Electric on the banquet circuit a quarter-century ago, even less since he first burst into public consciousness with a rousing television speech for Barry Goldwater on Oct. 27, 1964.

Today he believes that public opinion has swung around to his way of thinking. His bristling anti-Soviet declarations have become commonplace. His advocacy of smaller government and reduced taxation is conventional wisdom among Republicans and growing numbers of Democrats.

He is the prohibitive favorite to win the Republican presidential nomination and, as never before, he is coming under public scrutiny.

"I have always talked generally on one subject — the growth of government." In opposing such growth, Mr. Reagan has favored the sometimes competing objectives of a balanced budget and reduced federal taxes.

He has called for "true tax reform that will make at least a start toward restoring the American dream that wealth is denied to no one." He advocates abolishing federal inheritance taxes and would do away with federal taxes on savings account interest, a move he says would encourage capital investment.

Preserving Freedom

"No nation has survived the tax burden that reached one-third of the nation's income," Mr. Reagan said in 1964, in advocating reduced federal taxes as a precondition for "preserving freedom." Mr. Reagan's present support of the 30-percent, three-year federal income tax cut proposed in the Kemp-Roth bill is consistent with those views.

He believes industry must be freed from government controls of all kinds. Punitive taxes on business and industry should be changed and a multitude of what he calls unnecessary regulations canceled to increase productivity.

His remedy for the energy crisis is to unleash the oil industry and the coal and nuclear companies. He opposed the recently enacted oil profits tax.

The former California governor favors increased burning of coal and the removal of "unnecessarily restrictive federal rules" he says discourage its use. While Mr. Reagan says solar power and fusion offer the hope of a "truly bright energy future," he believes nuclear power will be a mainstay of U.S. electrical generation for the next quarter-century. He extols the nuclear industry's safety record and says opposition to nuclear power is based on "myth" and "superstition."

He takes a similar stand on agriculture. In a televised speech in Des Moines Jan. 19, he said: "The energy industry and agriculture have something in common. If we turn both loose in the marketplace without government interference, they'll deliver the fuel and food that we must have."

Mr. Reagan says federal policies have favored a "cheap food policy" benefiting consumers at the expense of farmers.

In foreign policy, Mr. Reagan believes the United States needs a powerful nuclear arsenal to deter the Soviet Union. "I favor development and deployment of the neutron warhead for U.S. theater nuclear forces, including ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, artillery and bombs," Mr. Reagan said in a Jan. 31 policy statement.

He contends that the growth of Soviet strategic nuclear power threatens the ability of U.S. land-based nuclear forces to survive a first strike.

Mr. Reagan's view of the U.S. role in the world was formed at a time when Roosevelt, an early Reagan hero, was struggling to ally the country with foes of Nazi Germany in the face of domestic opposition that wanted no part of a European war. Without mentioning Roosevelt's name, Mr. Reagan often quotes from his Dec. 30, 1940, speech in which the president declared, "We must be the great arsenal of democracy."

Mr. Reagan still believes in that role. He favors sending arms to the Afghans who are resisting Soviet troops and says the United States should not shrink from confrontation out of fear of Soviet nuclear power.

Mr. Reagan accuses President Carter of a policy that "borders on appeasement" in dealing with the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan contends the administration suffers from a desire "to be liked" around the world.

He criticizes Mr. Carter for scrapping the B-1 bomber and for "delaying or postponing the Cruise missile program, the MX and the Trident submarine." But Mr. Reagan has yet to settle on specific new strategic weapons systems he would favor to counteract the Russians.

"Gov. Reagan believes that a new generation of strategic bombers is needed to replace the outdated B-52s," said his chief of staff, Edwin Maceo, recently. "What he hasn't decided is whether this should be an improved version of the B-1 or some other strategic bomber."

No Figure

Mr. Reagan puts no dollar figure on how much the defense budget increase should be, saying simply that the United States must spend "whatever is necessary" to maintain military parity with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan's views are based on a long-standing conviction that the Russians are out to rule the world.

He believes it is necessary for the United States to support countries that oppose Communism, whether they are ruled by dictators or not. He has spoken glowingly of South Korea, of white-ruled Rhodesia, of Singapore and of the deposed shah of Iran, whom he said the United States should have kept in power.

Mr. Reagan almost certainly would put new pressure on Castro and Cuba, which he suggested earlier this year should be blockaded as an appropriate response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The two countries that have earned the most admiration from Mr. Reagan over the years are the Republic of China, as the government on Taiwan calls itself, and Israel.



Reagan: Now the favorite and coming under public scrutiny.

Mr. Reagan has been pro-Israel since its creation in 1948. He maintains that the U.S.-Israeli alliance is of more value to the United States than to Israel because the Israelis provide a counterweight to the Soviet Union in the Middle East. "Israel, a stable democracy sharing our own values, serves as a vital strategic asset with its highly trained and experienced military forces, and is a deterrent to Soviet expansion in that troubled part of the world," Mr. Reagan said in a speech last month in Chicago.

Mr. Reagan has been equally staunch in his support of Taiwan. He said at a recent fund-raiser that he would give official status to the American Institute in Taiwan, which has handled U.S. affairs there since the United States broke diplomatic relations Dec. 31, 1978, and "normalized" its relations with the People's Republic of China.

On social issues, Mr. Reagan is committed to a constitutional amendment allowing abortions only to save the life of the mother. He is against gun control, while advocating stiff prison sentences for anyone carrying a gun during the commission of a crime. He favors the restoration of school prayer, opposes "court-ordered compulsory busing" and wants to abolish the newly created federal Department of Education.

He opposes the federal minimum wage, which he says "destroys thousands of jobs for the poor and young," a position some of his aides believe has appealed to black Americans.

His attitude toward women reflects the social outlook of an earlier day when women were tied to the home and worked in paying jobs only out of economic necessity. Inflation, he said when he declared his candidacy in November, "threatens

the very structure of family life itself as more and more wives are forced to work to help meet the ever increasing costs of living" — ignoring the growing number of women who work now for the sake of careers.

The candidate believes that out of his views, a new coalition is building, a coalition whose banners play homage to the past.

While the world has been changing from one in which U.S. power and resources are dispersed, Mr. Reagan still sees the U.S. role in World War II terms, just as he sees economic issues in the images of the Great Depression.

More than anything, in a world that seems beyond the grasp of the ordinary citizen to control or even understand, he says that the old ways were best.

Trying out new self-characterizations on the campaign trail, he sometimes describes himself as a "Main Street Republican." In the context of the 1980 presidential campaign, the phrase is intended to show he is a grass-roots sort of Republican, not a boardroom candidate, an Ivy Leaguer or an extreme rightist.

Another Meaning

But in Mr. Reagan's case, the phrase has another meaning. Like all people, he is the product of his time, and region, his experience and his culture. His were small-town Illinois, the quintessential Main Street celebrated in Middle America and satirized by the Sinclair Lewis novel of the same name.

Mr. Reagan's father was John Edward Reagan, a gregarious, hard-drinking Irish-American who

worked as a clerk in the Pitney General Store in Tampico. Ronald was born Feb. 6, 1911, in a five-room flat above the store, and for the first nine years of his life his family lived in an itinerant procession through Illinois cities and towns: Chicago, Galesburg, Monmouth, Tampico, and finally Dixon, where Mr. Reagan lived until he was 21 and which he still calls his hometown.

Mr. Reagan's mother, Nelle Wilson Reagan, was considered a do-gooder in her day and would be thought of as one now. She was a lifelong member of the Christian Church who practiced what she preached, and both Mr. Reagan and his older brother, Neil, remember her helping the needy and finding jobs and lodging, sometimes in the Reagan home, for released convicts.

Depression Big Factor

Perhaps there is no modern political autobiography that is as relentlessly cheerful and unreflective as Mr. Reagan's. He is the perennial optimist whose fondest recollections are of playing seemingly endless football games and of a summer of lifeguarding when he rescued 77 people. At tiny Eureka College, he led a student strike that restored Depression-out classes and cost the college president his job.

By his own account, Mr. Reagan was an indifferent student whose photographic memory made it easy for him to devote a minimum of time to studies and to concentrate on playing guard for the Eureka football team. He also liked politics, theatricals and girls.

The Depression was an influential factor in Mr. Reagan's life in many ways. Like many of its survivors, he emerged with strong economic motivation and the desire to provide a better material life for his family. He also became an ardent admirer of Roosevelt, whose radio fireside chats were to provide the inspiration and some of the cadences for Mr. Reagan's televised appeals to Californians 45 years later.

Although he is opposed to much of the New Deal legacy, in part because of his experience in Hollywood, Mr. Reagan to this day reflects the Roosevelt influence. The Democratic Party is to him just that, not the "Democrat" party it has become for many Western and Southern Republicans. Roosevelt, Mr. Reagan said quietly in an interview earlier this month, "was a great war leader."

The other great shaping event in Mr. Reagan's life was Hollywood. He had been interested in acting from boyhood, and in 1937 when broadcast Reagan accompanied the Chicago Cubs to Catalina for spring training, a friend arranged a screen test for him with Warner Brothers. Mr. Reagan passed with flying colors.

Even today, Mr. Reagan still bristles at any suggestion that he was a less than competent actor. And the reviews of his better pictures, written before he became a political figure, support his own view of his acting proficiency rather than the sneers of his critics.

Starting out on low budget pictures, where his quick retention of a script was an enormous asset, he advanced to a status he calls "the Errol Flynn of the B's." But he won critical acclaim for his performances in "Brother Rat" (in which he met first wife, Jane Wyman), in "Dark Victory" and especially in "King's Row," whose cast included Claude Rains, Robert Cummings and Charles Coburn.

But Mr. Reagan never really got his movie career on track after World War II, which he spent making training films with an Army Air Corps unit in Hollywood.

After the war, his career was on the skids, as was his marriage — his wife winning a divorce after telling a court that Mr. Reagan spent too much time on Screen Actors Guild business and not enough time with her. Mr. Reagan was by now playing in films like the 1951 nonclassic "Bedtime for Bonzo," in which the hero was a chimpanzee.

But by then, Mr. Reagan had established what was, in effect, a new career. As leader of the Screen Actors Guild and six times its president, Mr. Reagan had become embroiled in the economic and emotional issues that shook Hollywood after the war.

If Main Street represented the epitome of U.S. civilization in the 1920s, Hollywood was at the time the undisputed capital of the country's mass culture. Sensational accusations that the industry

was honeycombed with Communists, that a key union was operated by gangster emergence of foreign films as a major cor and U.S. studios' tax-induced "runaway other countries — all were front-page stories.

Mr. Reagan was in the midst of these. During the Communist-hunting days the wood now recalls with embarrassment at shame, Mr. Reagan opposed Communist also disputed the basic thesis of the House committee on Un-American Activities. "I do love," he said, "the Communists have even time been able to use the motion picture as a sounding board for their philosophy of life."

Mr. Reagan's stand fully pleased itself. What no one seemed to have noticed at was that he emerged from a battle, which almost every participant, as an effedroit political leader who kept his union

Mr. Reagan's personal life and politics were now changing. In 1952, he married Davis, adopted daughter of conservative Chicago surgeon, Loyal Davis. In 1954 came host for "General Electric Theater," half-hour TV series.

Mr. Reagan was the sole recommend the late Taft Schriver for the \$125,000-a-at GE. The contract, which might be said launched Mr. Reagan's political career, an opportunity to be seen each week on a

... in a world that seems beyond the grasp of the ordinary citizen to control or even understand, he says the old ways were best

and to talk to GE employees and executives over the country.

While some old Hollywood friends as Reagan's increasing conservatism of the to Nancy, it is probable that General Electric much more to do with it than did Reagan and his friends were in higher tates, and his business-minded audiences concerned about taxation and governance

Because of family loyalties, and the of the Depression, Mr. Reagan had re Democrat longer than most of his H friends. Most of the Reagan's social frie by now Republicans. Mr. Reagan had Roosevelt four times and for Truman in considered himself a New Dealer and Roosevelt had saved capitalism.

But he was on his way to becoming aire, taxes were beginning to hurt Reagan was beginning to turn against the ment that his idol had created during the '30s.

At the outset, Mr. Reagan's message patriotic, anti-Communist, pro-Holly Board Chairman Ralph Cordier sug Board Chairman that "you work out a philos yourself." Increasingly, that philosophy, pro-business, anti-government conservat Mr. Reagan, a Democrat who had Helen Gahagan Douglas against Richa for the U.S. Senate in 1950, became a for Nixon in 1960.

Mr. Reagan is no bigot. As governor, more minority persons to state govern than any of his predecessors. But he think that government has a responsibility minorities as minorities.

Mr. Reagan still lives, it would seem, where businessmen care for their custom government looks after its own comm ple are good to one another, and the fo emment stands up for U.S. citizens abry

Next: The gubernatorial years.

Human Body Has Own Magnet, Attracts Interest of Researchers

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Biomedical scientists are discovering that the body has its own magnetic fields, generated by minute electrical currents in the brain, heart and other organs. Even the hair follicles on the head generate their own magnetic fields, researchers recently found, suggesting the magnetism might come from the electrical activity of the skin.

Studying this highly personal but very weak magnetism offers scientists an opportunity to watch the body's basic functions from a new and illuminating perspective. Although much of the research is fundamental in nature, many experts in the field see a potential for utilizing the body's magnetism both in the medical clinic and the research laboratory. For example:

- The "magnetoencephalogram" used to chart magnetic fields deep in the brain could become a new diagnostic machine in the hospital.

- Measuring small amounts of magnetic dust in the lungs may reveal valuable information about the lungs' ability to expel contaminants.

- In certain diseases iron can build up in the body, threatening vital organs. Studying the body's magnetic fields has given researchers information about the extent of the build-up and the effectiveness of their treatments.

- Studying brain magnetism will provide new data relating the activities of specific types of brain cells with functions carried out by different regions of the brain.

"We are talking about a promising technology of the future," said Dr. David Cohen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is one of the pioneers in the study of biological magnetism. "I believe, for example, that within 10 years or so we will see many clinical and research brain measurements made with the magnetoencephalogram."

Computer calculations show that traces of magnetic fields — the magnetoencephalogram (MEG) — can be seen with far greater pre-

cision than is possible today with the electroencephalogram (EEG) because the MEG is free of the "smearing" effects bone has on the ordinary EEG.

The MEG might be used, for example, to find the specific brain area responsible for a patient's epileptic seizures. Currently, surgery is required to make such a specific diagnosis.

The interest in magnetic fields produced in the body has been growing rapidly in recent years. There are at least 20 research groups active throughout the world, according to Cohen. An international congress on biomagnetic research is scheduled for May in Berlin.

'This looks very promising . . . We've already seen beautiful paramagnetic livers.'

The emphasis in modern studies is on magnetic fields that arise naturally because of ion currents and because of iron-containing dust or particles that are in the body as contaminants. These currents consist of the flow of ions — such as sodium and potassium ions — which carry a charge.

Externally produced magnetic fields, even powerful ones, seem to have little effect on the human body, Cohen said.

It has been suggested that birds use the earth's magnetic field in navigation. Recently, scientists at MIT, collaborating with special-

ists elsewhere, found that some bacteria actually contain magnetic materials, evidently to help them tell up from down — a real problem for organisms so small that the pull of gravity hardly affects them. But no similar uses of, or responses to, magnetism have been found in humans or other mammals.

One of the first practical uses of magnetism in medical research was achieved by a group led by Cohen at MIT's national magnet laboratory. The scientists found that the lungs of cigarette smokers cleared away traces of magnetic dust much less efficiently than lungs of nonsmokers. This may be an important clue for explaining why asbestos and uranium miners who smoke seem to be in greater danger of getting lung cancer than comparable workers who don't smoke.

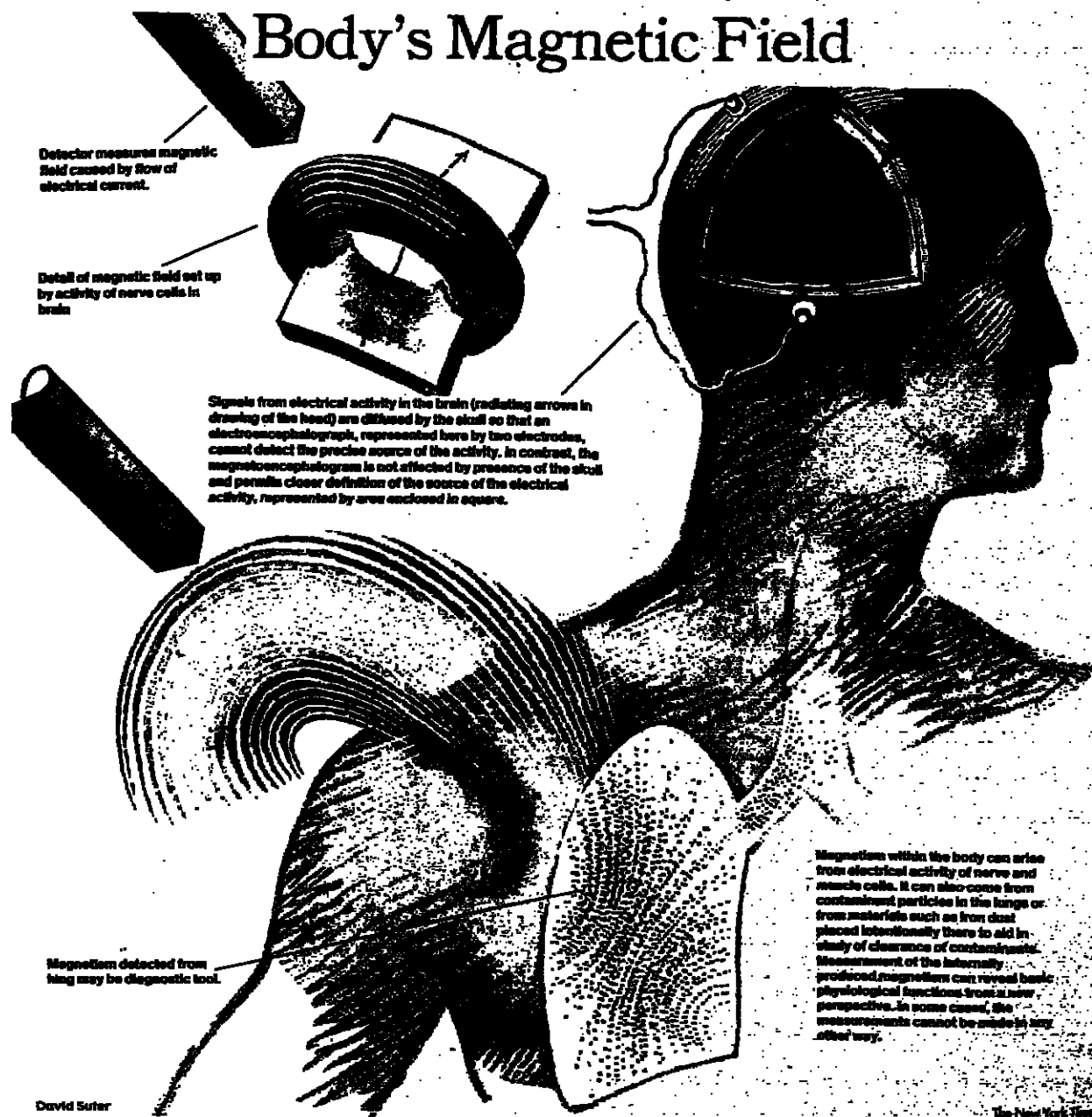
The ability to detect the magnetism of contaminating iron particles has been used to study asbestos miners to see how much of the potentially dangerous material has accumulated in their lungs. Asbestos itself is not magnetic, but it is found in rock formations that also contain magnetic, an iron oxide.

Blood Disease

Dr. Lloyd Kaufman, Dr. Samuel Williamson and their colleagues at New York University are exploring the use of magnetism with persons suffering from thalassemia, a blood disorder that requires repeated transfusions.

In the disease iron from the red blood cells accumulates in organs such as the spleen, liver and heart. The accumulation can grow to a level that can cause fatal interference with the electrical activity of the heart, said Kaufman. By applying an external magnetic field to the chest, the researchers hope to detect these iron deposits and gauge the effectiveness of chelation, a chemical treatment designed to remove the iron. At present there is no non-invasive way to measure the amount of iron or the progress of chelation, Kaufman said.

"This looks very promising," he said. "We've already seen beautiful paramagnetic livers."



Islanders Beat Sabres, 7-4, to Remain Alive in Series

ANDALE, N.Y., May 7 — The Buffalo Sabres scored three goals in the first period and two in the second to defeat the New York Islanders 7-4 in the first of two games in the best-of-seven series.

The Sabres, who had lost the first two games of the series, scored on three power plays and lost the game 7-4.

The Islanders, who had won the first two games, scored on three power plays and lost the game 7-4.

But the Sabres, the Vezina Trophy winners as the top defensive club during the regular season, held off the Islanders' surge and McKegney fired in his third goal of the playoffs with Smith assisting at 12:14 to clinch the victory. Perreault completed his hat trick when he scored into an empty net with 13 seconds left.

"There's no way we should have let them off the hook when we had them down," Nystrom said. "When they're down, you've got to kick them."

Flies 3, North Stars 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Bill Barber scored two unassisted goals and goaltender Phil Myre weathered a third-period rally to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to a 3-2 victory over the Minnesota North Stars in their semifinal series.

Barber, who scored four goals in Philadelphia's 5-3 triumph Sunday night, got help from the North Stars on his first goal.

McEnroe Surprises Critics With Easy Victory on Clay

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI) — Jimmy McEnroe, answering the critics' claim that he was a flake, won his opening-round match of the Wimbledon tournament with an easy victory over John McEwen.

McEnroe, 21, won the match 6-3, 6-1, in an opening-round match of the Wimbledon tournament.

Japan's New

YOKO, Japan, May 7 (UPI) — Japan's new tennis tournament, the Japan Open, was held in Tokyo today.

The tournament, which is the first of its kind in Japan, was held in Tokyo today.

Sherry Out Again

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI) — Tom Seaver, who was suspended for 30 days for violating the league's drug policy, was out of the New York Yankees today.

Seaver, who was suspended for 30 days for violating the league's drug policy, was out of the New York Yankees today.

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| New York Yankees | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Toronto Blue Jays | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Baltimore Orioles | 12 | 10 | .545 | 1 1/2 |
| Seattle Mariners | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Diego Padres | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia Phillies | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Louis Cardinals | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Montreal Expos | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Francisco Giants | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlanta Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Cubs | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Pirates | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cincinnati Reds | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Paul Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Minnesota Twins | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Washington Senators | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| California Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Francisco Giants | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlanta Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Cubs | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Pirates | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cincinnati Reds | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Paul Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Minnesota Twins | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Washington Senators | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| California Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |

16 More Barred In Italy Soccer

MILAN, May 7 (AP) — The disciplinary commission of the Italian Soccer League has suspended 16 more players and the president and coach of Juventus for their alleged involvement in a scheme of fixed games.

The commission, which is the highest authority in Italian soccer, has suspended 16 more players and the president and coach of Juventus for their alleged involvement in a scheme of fixed games.

Winning a Point

Mike Squires of the Chicago White Sox has become the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Squires, who is 26 years old, is the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.



Bob Suave, the Sabre goaltender, has some words for referee Bryan Lewis after a first-period score by Bob Bourne of the Islanders. Suave thought the goal should have been disallowed.

Spilman Delivers Winning Hit

Reds Defeat Mets in 14th Inning

NEW YORK, May 7 — Harry Spilman's pinch-hit double in the 14th inning drove home two runs, leading the Cincinnati Reds to a 12-10 victory last night over the New York Mets in a doubleheader.

Spilman's double came off Jeff Reardon (1-2), the seventh New York pitcher, with two out in the 14th, and it scored Ray Knight and Sam Mejias, who had opened the inning with singles.

Dave Tomlin (3-0), the fifth of six Cincinnati pitchers, got the victory. The Mets threatened in the 11th, when Alex Trevino tripled with two out. But he was stranded when Doug Bair got Doug Flynn to pop out.

In the 14th, the Mets had the tying run at the plate in Frank Taveras, but Taveras's grounder forced Joel Youngblood, who had singled with two out.

The Mets tied the score, 10-10, with three runs in the eighth. Youngblood cracked his third homer of the season, off Mario Soto, after a walk to Jerry Morales. Tom Hume then replaced Soto and walked Taveras. Taveras took third on a single by Lee Mazzilli and scored on a passed ball by Johnny Bench.

Tuesday's Line Scores

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| New York Yankees | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Toronto Blue Jays | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Baltimore Orioles | 12 | 10 | .545 | 1 1/2 |
| Seattle Mariners | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Diego Padres | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia Phillies | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Louis Cardinals | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Montreal Expos | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Francisco Giants | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlanta Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Cubs | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Pirates | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cincinnati Reds | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Paul Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Minnesota Twins | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Washington Senators | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| California Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| New York Yankees | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Toronto Blue Jays | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Baltimore Orioles | 12 | 10 | .545 | 1 1/2 |
| Seattle Mariners | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Diego Padres | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia Phillies | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Louis Cardinals | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Montreal Expos | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Francisco Giants | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlanta Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Cubs | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Pirates | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cincinnati Reds | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Paul Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Minnesota Twins | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Washington Senators | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| California Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| New York Yankees | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Toronto Blue Jays | 13 | 9 | .591 | — |
| Baltimore Orioles | 12 | 10 | .545 | 1 1/2 |
| Seattle Mariners | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Diego Padres | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia Phillies | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Louis Cardinals | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Montreal Expos | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| San Francisco Giants | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlanta Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Cubs | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh Pirates | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cincinnati Reds | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Paul Braves | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Minnesota Twins | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Washington Senators | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| California Angels | 11 | 11 | .500 | 2 1/2 |

Major League Standings

MILAN, May 7 (AP) — The disciplinary commission of the Italian Soccer League has suspended 16 more players and the president and coach of Juventus for their alleged involvement in a scheme of fixed games.

The commission, which is the highest authority in Italian soccer, has suspended 16 more players and the president and coach of Juventus for their alleged involvement in a scheme of fixed games.

Winning a Point

Mike Squires of the Chicago White Sox has become the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Squires, who is 26 years old, is the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Winning a Point

Mike Squires of the Chicago White Sox has become the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Squires, who is 26 years old, is the first left-handed catcher in the major leagues since 1958. He went behind the plate in the ninth inning of the Sox's 11-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Madlock's Heinous Crime

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT) — When Dennis Madlock, the last 30-game winner in the major leagues, was caught moonlighting as a bookmaker, Bowie Kuhn called it an "aberration."

The baseball commissioner, who is all-merciful as well as all-wise, suspended the pitcher for only half a season.

Considering that Bill Cox, an owner of the Phillies who was only a client of bookmakers, was cast into outer darkness for life for betting on baseball when Kenesaw Landis was commissioner, Kuhn's clemency almost passes understanding.

Later Madlock poured ice-water down the collar of Watson Spolstra, a Detroit sports writer. Madlock's employers, the Detroit Tigers, suspended him indefinitely. This established an interesting legal precedent with regard to letting the punishment fit the crime. For handling a sucker's action on a race, a game or an election, you get three months. For watering the flower of American letters, your sentence could run into infinity.

Cruelty of All

Still later, Madlock turned up packing a pistol. Kuhn sent him first to a shrink and then to the Washington Senators, possibly the cruelest punishment of all.

Now Bill Madlock of the Pittsburgh Pirates commits the most heinous crime on the baseball blotter — laying hands on an umpire. Actually, he laid leather on Jerry Crawford, pushing him in the face with his glove after Crawford called a third strike on a checked swing.

This case didn't get to Kuhn's court, though it may eventually come before an arbitrator. Chub Feeney, president of the National League, donned a black cap and passed sentence: 15 days and a \$5,000 fine.

That is one of the heaviest penalties ever inflicted on a player for misconduct on the field. It is approximately twice as severe as that imposed on Juan Marichal, a pitcher with the San Francisco Giants, for bashing the skull of the Dodgers' John Roseboro, a Louisville Slugger, Lefty O'Doul model.

A fielder's glove is as soft and pliable as a baby's pelt, not an instrument capable of causing injury. A bat is a piece of wood, not a club, hard as the way of the transgressor.

Top CFL Player

In Salary Feud With Alouettes

TORONTO, May 7 (UPI) — David Green, the Most Outstanding Player in the Canadian Football League last season, yesterday rejected an offer of a 2-year, \$200,000 contract from the Montreal Alouettes and vowed not to play football this season unless his demands for a more lucrative contract were met.

Green said from Erie, Pa., that he was insulted and disappointed at the offer, which was made earlier in the day by Joe Scannella, the Alouettes' coach.

"He [Scannella] told me they would be prepared to pay me \$100,000 for each of the next two years and I said: 'If that's the way it is then I would not play with the Alouettes' next year, period," Green said.

Green has asked the Alouettes to renegotiate his contract, which provides for \$40,000 a year, to a four-year pact worth \$1 million. Green's contract provided that the team would renegotiate if Green won the Schenley award as the Most Outstanding Player.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

FLIGHT ATTENDANTS
A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CHARTER AIRLINE IS RECRUITING FOR FLIGHT ATTENDANTS IN NEW YORK. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

- Minimum age 21 years
- Height 5'2" to 6'0"
- Fluent in English
- Fluent in French or Spanish
- Visa in possession to travel to all major cities
- Visa Correlable to 20-30
- Only 25% non-citizens resident of the U.S. with no restrictions
- Previous public contact
- Must be able to work in a fast-paced environment
- Available to be away for extended periods of time
- Fluency in German and/or Dutch

APPLICANTS SHOULD CALL: 1-800-451-1234
INTERVIEW BEING HELD UNTIL MAY 13, 1980 (9:00-12:00)
YOUNG MAN, GRADUATE, SEC. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772,

